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Supplementary Part. Price 5s.

JOSEPHUS.

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ZBE

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But now, in any case when the materials of an edifice are prepared according to a plan, and at great cost, the obvious mode of proceeding, and which no builder could fail to adopt, would be, so to order the arrival of these materials upon the site, as might enable him, without perplexity or confusion, to locate each stone in the best possible manner :—that is to say, so as should give the intended advantage to the mason's preparatory labour. What builder, having at his bidding the wealth of an empire, and actually bestowing that wealth lavishly *upon his materials*, would afterwards so forget all plan and symmetry as to huddle them one upon another without law or reason ? This would never be done—it never has been done.

We imagine however another order of things, and then the result, necessarily, will be such as that with which we have now to do. Let it only be supposed that a mass of buildings, the separate stones of which are of enormous size, has, from whatever motive, been overthrown—stone dislodged from stone—by the deliberate use of cranes and iron levers ; and then, that these huge masses, thus loosened from their places, and tumbled one upon another in utter confusion, strew and cover the ground on all sides, and even glut the valleys or ravines adjacent. Now, while things are in this state, let the builder of a later time, say—a century later, come up with instructions to reconstruct, upon the existing foundations, these cyclopean walls. In such a case, the builder says to his employer, "With *these* materials, and upon *these* foundations, I can well construct a *fortress*, but not a *palace*." All requisite strength and solidity might, under these conditions, be answered for ; but, as to any purposes of decoration, chance must be mistress of the work.

If the requirement had been, not merely to rear anew the edifice, but to restore its pristine beauty of surface—its regularity of collocation—its architectural joinings, no method could have sufficed for *this* purpose less laborious or expensive than that of sorting out the whole mass of materials upon a widely extended adjoining area. This mountain of ponderous stones, lying in chaotic confusion, must have been carried out and set forth upon a plain, and thence must have been returned to the builder's hand. Even under the most favourable circumstances a process such as this could scarcely have been attempted. What *might* be done in such a case, is precisely what appears actually to have been done in reconstructing the Haram Wall, such as we now have it before us. Whatever affected the stability of the structure was properly regarded ; the corner-stones were selected from the surrounding heaps, and were carefully placed in alternate order. So far, also, as might be practicable, the level line of each range of stones was preserved ; but this could not always be done ; and therefore in several instances that are observable in all parts of the Haram exterior wall, where a stone of the required dimensions was not procurable at the moment when wanted, its place was supplied, sometimes by placing a large stone on its edge, and sometimes by filling a gap with small stones, or mere fragments.

In a word, while contemplating these masses of masonry, little effort of

the imagination is required to read the history of the structure, as written in intelligible symbols upon the surface. Without doubt an edifice of the most sumptuous kind here once stood; but it had been demolished, even down to its very foundations; its pride had been brought low, "even to the ground." Yet, at some later time, a builder availing himself, as best he might, of the materials that were piled upon the site and all around it, and glad to rest his intended work upon the rock-like foundations which the demolisher had spared, rears anew this place of strength, although it could no more be gloried in as a palace or temple.

The Jews' Place of Wailing is a narrow paved court, on the western side of the Haram, and not far up from the south-west corner of the quadrangle. The level of this court is very low, as related to the general height of the wall; being little, if at all, above the level of the spring stones. Its position may be understood by reference to the view (outline Plate) of El Aksa and the Wall.

The firmly-held traditionary belief of the Jewish nation—the mourners for the desolations of the "Beautiful House"—is, that the very stones which are thus perpetually and with this patriotic constancy moistened with tears—are, in their integrity, part and parcel of Solomon's temple. Easily we may assent to this national belief, so far as to grant that the stones individually *are* the "precious and living stones" of that glorious house. And further than this, nothing forbids us to suppose that which the appearance of the wall at this part renders probable, namely—that to some height upward from the range next the pavement, the structure is entire, and has stood from the first undisturbed. There is more of regularity in this particular portion of the wall than elsewhere; and one is tempted to admit the supposition that, while the pride of the Roman conqueror impelled him to leave three towers standing, as evidences of what sort of city it was against which the Roman valour and military science had prevailed, so, by the Divine control, a portion of their "House" should be left in its integrity, a sad inheritance, intended to keep throbbing from age to age the national heart of the descendants of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. On the right hand—southward, this regularity soon disappears; on the left hand—northward, the surface, whatever it may be, is hidden by modern structures.

Our next reference must be to the view of The Remains of an Arch: and to the outline Plate, Elevation of the Wall and Spring-Stones, which shows the same in front; and all that need be said in connexion with our immediate argument, as illustrated by these remarkable remains, is this—that, while these enormous masses of stone, holding as they do their position in true geometric relation to the arch of which they are the commencement, exhibit and imply, in the highest degree, that cost, and leisure, and scientific purpose of which elsewhere we see the indications, yet the marks of a hasty reconstruction of overthrown materials are conspicuous *on both sides of the spring-stones,* and on a level with them. It is

inferentially certain, that no builder possessing the means, and commanding the mechanical forces necessary for constructing an arch of this magnitude, would have surrounded it with fragmentary and rubbish-like work, such as is now in juxtaposition with it. We may therefore, with confidence, assume from the facts—*first*, that these spring-stones, resting on a regularly constructed foundation, are *what* and *where* they have been from the period of the quarrying of the stones ; but that the wall above, and on either hand, had been overthrown, and has since been reconstructed from the confusedly scattered materials.

The Plate—ENTABLATURE AND WINDOW—showing the built-up remains of a beautiful Roman work, mid-way in the southern face of the Haram, displays some degree of regularity of masonry, yet does not show such as we find where materials of the same order have been undisturbed from the first. It is here, not until we reach the lowest tier of stones, and which are of great size, that they exhibit an *entire* regularity, along with a due regard to the bevelling of the edges.

What we here mean will be best understood by turning to the outline Plate—DOUBLE ARCH-WAY. This plate shows, on the right-hand side, the objects seen in the Plate of the ENTABLATURE AND WINDOW, just referred to. The visible, or exterior half of the ornamented arch, and the window, are here seen in their relation to the left-hand arch, seen, and seen in part only, when the dark subterranean passage has been entered. It appears therefore that the large and regularly-placed stones of this part of the wall are on a level with a *subterraneous gallery*, through which access was had to the interior of the edifice. But on the left hand of this ENTRANCE TO THE VAULTS the masonry has the appearance of an undisturbed work. In fact, an appearance presents itself here, and whenever we reach *a foundation level*—a level some way beneath the general exterior surface—which affords striking confirmation of the belief as to all *above* this level—namely, that it is a reconstruction of the materials of an edifice overthrown.

A glance now at the interior of the vaults, to the entrance of which we have approached, will satisfy our present purpose. These dim chambers are, of course—subterranean. Two flights of steps, and a long slope, intervene between the pavement of the vaults and the pavement of the Court of the Haram. What meets the eye in entering these passages and halls, is manifestly of Roman workmanship, and not, therefore, of the most remote antiquity. But this comparatively recent work—the columns, the groined ceilings, and the pilasters, are nothing more than an appendage or supplement to what is far more substantial, and which is of a more remote age. Now this more ancient and interior work is distinguished by the same peculiar style which attaches to the foundation-stones of the exterior—namely the bevelled edges, and a true position of the stones in alternate order, so as to give the joinings a regular architectural character. It would seem as if these vaults had been laid open at the time when the edifices above were demolished, and that their re-ceiling was all a more recent work, and was

one with the columns, the pilasters, and the coatings which are now visible.

But the walls and vaults of the Haram are not our only sources of information concerning the history of the existing remains of the ancient Jerusalem. The same conclusions are suggested, in all instances, where the marks of a high antiquity are apparent.

In order to show this, our next reference must be to the Plate exhibiting the INTERIOR OF THE WALL NEAR THE DAMASCUS GATE—and which has already been described.

In this case two, three, and, on the left-hand side, four courses of stones, and within the recess six, may be attributed, *in their present position*, to a remote antiquity. Everything above these courses is manifestly a reconstruction of scattered materials.

The lower part of the TOWER OF DAVID, or Citadel, has always been regarded as an undisturbed ancient work. So it was esteemed by the Jews in the time of Benjamin of Tudela. That the *stones* are those of an ancient tower need not be questioned; but it may be doubted whether this quadrangular structure, in its present form, is indeed the work of Jewish builders in the times of the monarchy. The sloping foundations have a different character, and might, with less hesitation, be spoken of as ancient, both as to form and material.

It is a circumstance highly significant in relation to our present purpose, that, whereas the peculiar Jewish style of masonry—the finely chiselled (or, as it is improperly called, the bevelled edge) stone, is nowhere found at Jerusalem rising more than a course or two above the surface—except as *reconstructed*, and where it occupies an irregular position—*away* from the Holy City it is found in all its pristine integrity and beauty, rearing itself aloft to a great height! Thus it appears in the buttresses and walls of the quadrangle of the Great Mosque at Hebron. *There*, a collocation of these wrought stones *in perfect alternation*, as to their adjustment, strikes the eye. Upon the one structure the word "overturn it," has taken effect; the other has met no such destiny.

Supposing that we had nothing further in view than to authenticate, by all available means, the narrative of the WAR, as given by Josephus, the modern Jerusalem affords this attestation, and in a language not to be misunderstood it gives evidence in his behalf. This evidence, the more attentively it is regarded, so much the more distinctly does it confirm what he says—both as to the magnificence of the city in his times, and as to the extent to which the work of demolition was carried. This writer tells us that the city, and its temple, had been constructed, at the first, in a manner the most substantial and costly; and particularly, that stones of enormous dimensions had been laid at the foundation of its principal structures, and of the temple especially.

Now it is *such* stones, and these wrought in the most costly manner, that offer themselves to view wherever we examine the existing architectural

remains *at a low level.* The historian further tells us that, at a time not far remote from his own, these original structures had been extended and repaired in a manner the most sumptuous and admirable, and that this was done by a monarch who, priding himself upon his architectural munificence, and commanding ample means, employed them through a course of years in the embellishment and enlargement of the temple. This further statement is borne out by an examination of those deep-seated remains, in which the Roman style of Herod's time is commingled, in subterraneous passages, with cyclopean masonry, manifestly belonging to a far more remote time. Thus far the statements of Josephus are sustained by those palpable evidences which the industry of modern explorers has brought to light.

But we may safely set a foot further onward in making our way over the surface of these remains.—Josephus, in summing up his narrative of the fall of his country, and of the overthrow of the Jewish metropolis, tells us that the Roman legions, by Cæsar's command, overturned everything—city and temple—saving only the western portion of the city wall, and three of the principal towers; and that in carrying forward this work of demolition, Jerusalem, and its defences, were so "laid even" as that strangers, in visiting the site, should scarcely discern any indications of its ever having been inhabited.

In other words, and rejecting what may seem hyperbolic in the writer's style, Josephus affirms that, with the exceptions specified, the vanquished city—its walls, its temple, its palaces—were laid even with the ground. This overturning of structures so massive, and so solidly put together, was deliberately effected by the Roman legion encamped there in charge of the place, and for whose protection the western wall was left standing.

Now here again that which the Jewish historian thus formally and distinctly affirms—and in affirming which he is supported by the writers of his time—is, in a very convincing manner, placed before our eyes in the existing remains of the city and temple. Here are the *materials*——materials corresponding with the description he gives of the primeval structure:—but these materials, wherever we meet them at all coming to, or rising above the level of the surrounding surface, are not now found in the position in which they would, at the first, have been placed. Stones of enormous size are confusedly intermixed with fragments and with stones of a middle size, and these often *wrongly placed,* as to their faces and order.

It might have well satisfied the conditions of an argument such as that which we have in hand, if the vast masses of the ancient city and temple were now found choking the ravines and valleys around, in hideous confusion. But it is not so; something more of historic evidence is presented by these remains, such as we find them. The materials have been gathered up, and have been replaced upon their original and undisturbed foundations. This has been done in the only manner that was practicable *in such a case.* Yet, in doing it, decorations have been wrought into the re-edification which,

by their architectural characteristics, indicate the *time* of the restoration, as well as show its purposes.

We pass forward a sixty years, and then find precisely that which the phenomena demand—namely, a restoration of these structures, by a Roman emperor, and under circumstances such as these phenomena suggest. Then, further, the date, the antiquity, and the integrity of this re-edification is vouched for by the architectural characteristics of the motley superstructure. Here are before us the *strata* of seventeen centuries:—the leisurely deposits of the successive military inundations that have swept over and rested upon Palestine. We have, without risk of error, the series of formations—Turkish, Crusading, Saracenic, Byzantine, Roman. Each of these masters of the site has set his mark upon the Haram wall, and has consigned the accumulating mass to the guardianship of his successor, safe and entire, to yield its testimony in due time in confirmation of eternal Truth.

In retracing the steps of the argument which has here been pursued, we find room, at several intermediate points, for a choice of suppositions, none of which, however, can invalidate our conclusion. Thus, for instance, the superstructures—one or other of them, may be assigned to earlier or later times, as may seem to be required by an examination of their characteristics. Let that which has been attributed to the age of Hadrian, and has been thought to belong to the "Ælia Capitolina," be assigned to the times of Justinian, and be taken as part of the great works effected by him, as related by Procopius:—or again, what has been attributed to Justinian—let it be placed to the account of the Crusaders. Other similar interchanges we might admit, and yet leave undisturbed the premises of our argument, and the conclusion:—Provided always, that we do not break up the order of time so, for instance, as to place Crusading remains *lower down* than Byzantine, or Turkish works below the Norman.

These necessary cautions observed, we return to the unquestionable indications of a series of constructions, and of reconstructions, dating backward through many centuries, and indicative of the successive occupation of the SITE by those whom history declares to have expelled each other in turn, and showing that a vast and costly structure which, at the head of this series, rested upon the site, has been overthrown, either down to its very lowest ranges, or at least down to those foundations which were far below the eye, at the time of that overthrow.

The *one* supposition which might exclude our inference, and so destroy our argument, is that one which we are forbidden to entertain by the actual state of the Wall—namely, that, in its present confused condition, it has remained untouched from the times of Herod the Great. Palpable facts stand in the way of any *such* supposition, not to insist upon its contrariety to the entire testimony of written history. But if this may not be thought, then the fulfilment of our Lord's predictions is vouched for by every thing *ancient* which now rests upon the site of the Holy City.

The following are the names of the Jewish Months, together with the corresponding names—borrowed from the Macedonian Calendar—by which they are designated in the Jewish War :—

Nisan or Abib		Xanthicus	=	March and April.
Jar	=	Artemisius	=	April and May.
Sivan	=	Dæsius	=	May and June.
Thamuz	=	Panemus	=	June and July.
Ab	=	Loüs	=	July and August.
Elul	=	Gorpiæus	=	August and September.
Tisri	=	Hyperberetæus		September and October.
Marchesvan	=	Dius	=	October and November.
Chasleu	=	Apellæus	=	November and December.
Tebeth	=	Audenæus	=	December and January.
Sebat	=	Peritius	=	January and February.
Adar	=	Dystrus	=	February and March.

The year being lunar, these months consisted of 29 and 30 days alternately ; the first month being, as is commonly supposed, one of 30 days, the second one of 29, and so on. This gives a year of 354 days, which is too short by nearly $11\frac{1}{4}$ days. To make up this deficiency, a month of 30 days was intercalated every two or three years ; there being three such months in every 8 years ($8 \times 11\frac{1}{4} = 90$). This month was inserted after Adar, or Dystrus, and was called Ve-adar. The Paschal limits being March 18 and April 16, both inclusive, the 15th of Xanthicus, which was the Feast-day of Unleavened Bread, was always the day, between those limits, on which the full moon fell.

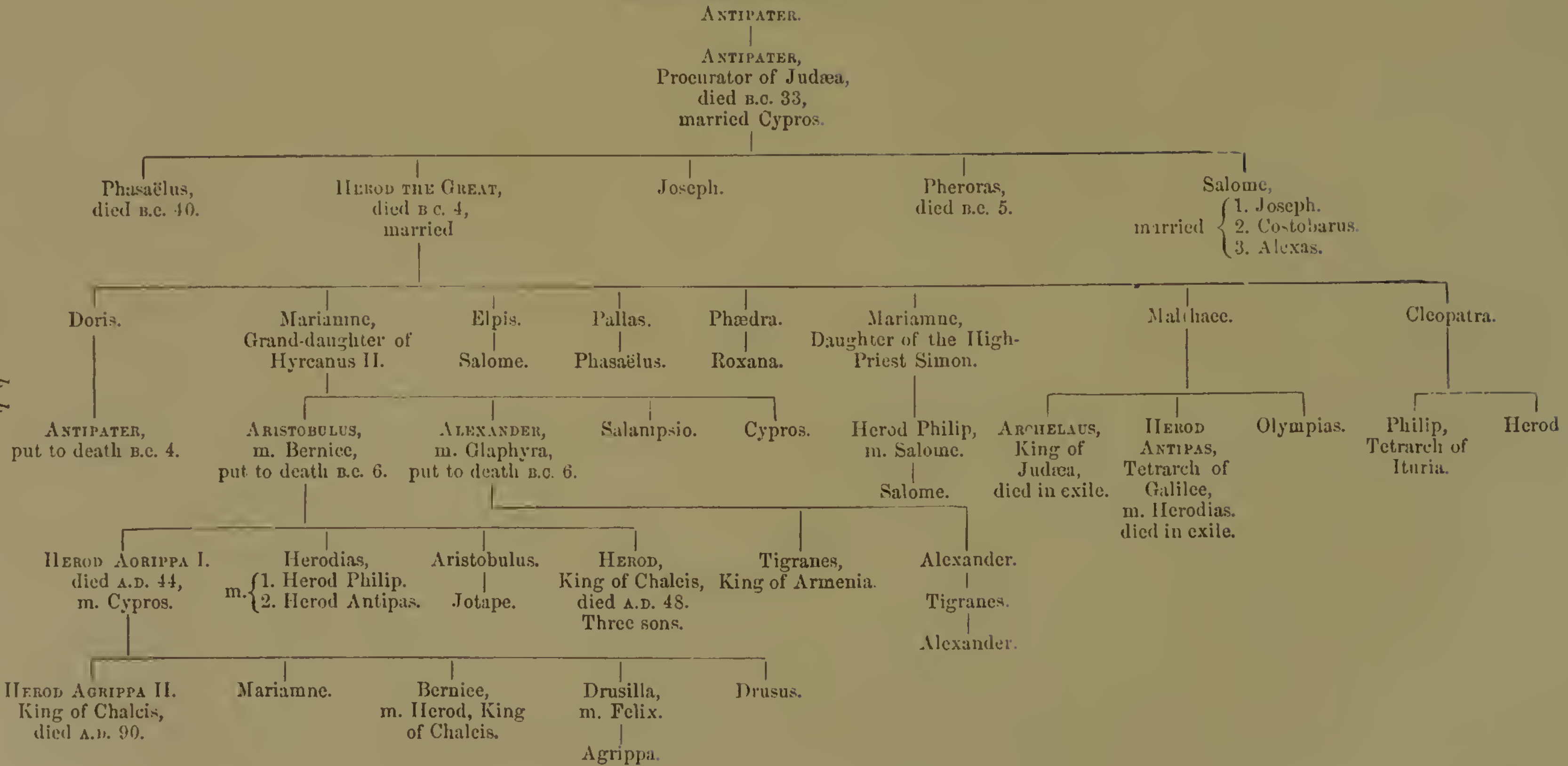
The following is a list of the days (as thus determined) on which the first of Xanthicus fell in the five years from the outbreak of the Jewish War (b. ii. c. 15) to the destruction of Jerusalem, and will enable the reader to reduce the dates, as given by Josephus, to the corresponding dates according to our reckoning :—

A.U.C. 819	A.D. 66	March 15
„ 820	„ 67	„ 5 (intercal.)
„ 821	„ 68	„ 23
„ 822	„ 69	„ 12 (intercal.)
„ 823	„ 70	„ 31

GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE ASMONÆAN OR MACCABÆAN FAMILY.

- ASAMONÆUS.
  - MATTHIAS, died B.C. 167.
    - Judas Maccabæus, killed, B.C. 160.
    - Simon, High-Priest, put to death B.C. 135.
      - Judas, put to death.
      - Matthias, put to death B.C. 135.
      - Daughter, married to Ptolemy.
      - JOHN HYRCANUS, High-Priest and Prince of Judæa, died B.C. 106.
        - ARISTOBULUS I. King of Judæa, died B.C. 105
        - Antigonus, put to death B.C. 105.
        - ALEXANDER JANNÆUS, King of Judæa, died B.C. 78.
          - HYRCANUS II. High-Priest and King, put to death B.C. 30.
            - Alexandra, put to death by Herod. married Alexander, put to death B.C. 49.
              - Mariamne, married HEROD THE GREAT, put to death by him.
              - ARISTOBULUS. High-Priest, murdered B.C. 35.
          - ARISTOBULUS II. King of Judæa, poisoned B.C. 49.
            - Alexander, put to death B.C. 49.
        - A Son, put to death
    - John, killed B.C. 160.
    - Eleazar, killed B.C. 163.
    - Jonathan, High-Priest, put to death B.C. 144.

GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF HEROD'S FAMILY.



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THE

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POSTSCRIPT.

In the Preface prefixed to the Second Volume (and the Fifth Part) explanation has been given of the circumstances that, for so long a time, suspended the publication; the same circumstances rendering unavoidable a relinquishment of the original intention—that of the late Translator, and of the Editor—to offer to the English reader the Entire Works of Josephus. The necessary restriction of the publication to the Jewish War, and the propriety of not exceeding the limits of two volumes, has of course involved also some deviations from the plan originally proposed in relation to the Notes. Notwithstanding the addition of several sheets to the quantity of letter-press at first given in each Part, a very narrow space remained at the Editor's disposal for the purposes of annotation:—this space he has however filled in the manner which seemed to him the most conducive to the reader's advantage.

In the first place, inasmuch as the Plates which accompany this Work are brought forward with a declared intention beyond that of merely decorating the book, and much importance being attached to them as *authentic* representations of what they profess to exhibit, the Editor could not greatly retrench the explanatory notes thereto relating, and which, as he thinks, will not altogether fail of their main purpose—that, namely, of corroborating the historic authority of Josephus in various instances wherein his testimony is found to consist well with topographic or antiquarian facts, now ascertained.

This part of his task being accomplished, it seemed to the Editor that, in pursuit of the same object—that of placing the authority of his Author on a firm basis—it was desirable to direct the reader's attention in a particular manner to those passages in the autobiography which bear upon, and which may tend to resolve the difficult problem of his personal character, and his trustworthiness as the historian of his country's fall. To establish, or to re-establish, on reasonable grounds, the literary repute of Josephus, and to do so apart from any questionable attempt to recommend him to our respect or esteem as a man, must be regarded as an important object, when we consider the relation in which he stands, as an historian, to the most momentous events connected with sacred history. Under this impression, therefore, the Editor has not hesitated to devote a large part of the space which was at his disposal to this special purpose; and in doing so he hopes to have secured the result he aimed at—namely, that of enabling the reader of the Jewish War to trust himself to the Author without misgivings, or the discomfort of an undefined scepticism.

There is another point which demands some explanation:—the reader no doubt is aware that the summary of Jewish history contained in the *first* and *second* books of the JEWISH WAR is found in an amplified form in the latter books of the ANTIQUITIES OF THE JEWS—a work composed at a later period of the Author's life, and in composing which many of the inadvertencies that attach to the earlier work are corrected, and inconsistencies reconciled—at least to some extent. It is obvious, therefore, that any explanatory notes attaching to this preliminary portion of the WAR might, with most advantage, and within the least space, have been compiled in the form of notes upon the ANTIQUITIES; the statements of the one work serving often as a sufficient correction of those of the other. This, which was in fact the intention of the Editor when the announcement of the entire works was made, has necessarily been relinquished.

As to that portion of the War which relates to the four or five years of the Jewish insurrection, and to the scattering of the people, it embraces subjects so various connected with the Roman history of that period, as well as with Jewish history and antiquities, that nothing less than a very ample and unrestricted treatment of them—

filling a space nearly equal to the text, could be rendered in any degree satisfactory, either to an editor or to the reader: a task, therefore, has not been attempted which the limits of the present publication would not, by any means, admit, even if condensed within the narrowest possible compass, and executed in the most imperfect manner.

In place of any such impracticable endeavour, the Editor has compiled a Chronological Summary of the events embraced in the Seven Books, which he believes will aid the reader, as well in obtaining from a perusal of them, as in *retaining*, a consistent idea of the course of Jewish affairs during the three centuries to which they relate.

With many readers of Josephus, and perhaps with most, the one point of view to which the highest importance will be attached, is that which exhibits the Jewish historian as the unconscious and unintentional commentator upon those predictions uttered by our Lord, which the Roman legions so fearfully accomplished. With the hope of meeting this feeling—warrantable as it is—the Editor has appended to the body of Notes a few pages devoted to a consideration of those predictions, and to a statement of the facts which so remarkably demonstrate the fulfilment of them.

In making good his path, on this ground, the Editor ought to acknowledge, that apart from the exact and trustworthy delineations effected by Mr. Tipping at Jerusalem, during his stay in Palestine, and of which many of the most important have been engraved for this Work, he could have done nothing more than repeat what has already so often been advanced on this subject. But with the aid which he has derived from these drawings (published and unpublished) the Editor has attempted to carry a demonstrative argument, or congeries of inferences, up to a point in advance of that which hitherto has been reached by Christian-evidence writers.

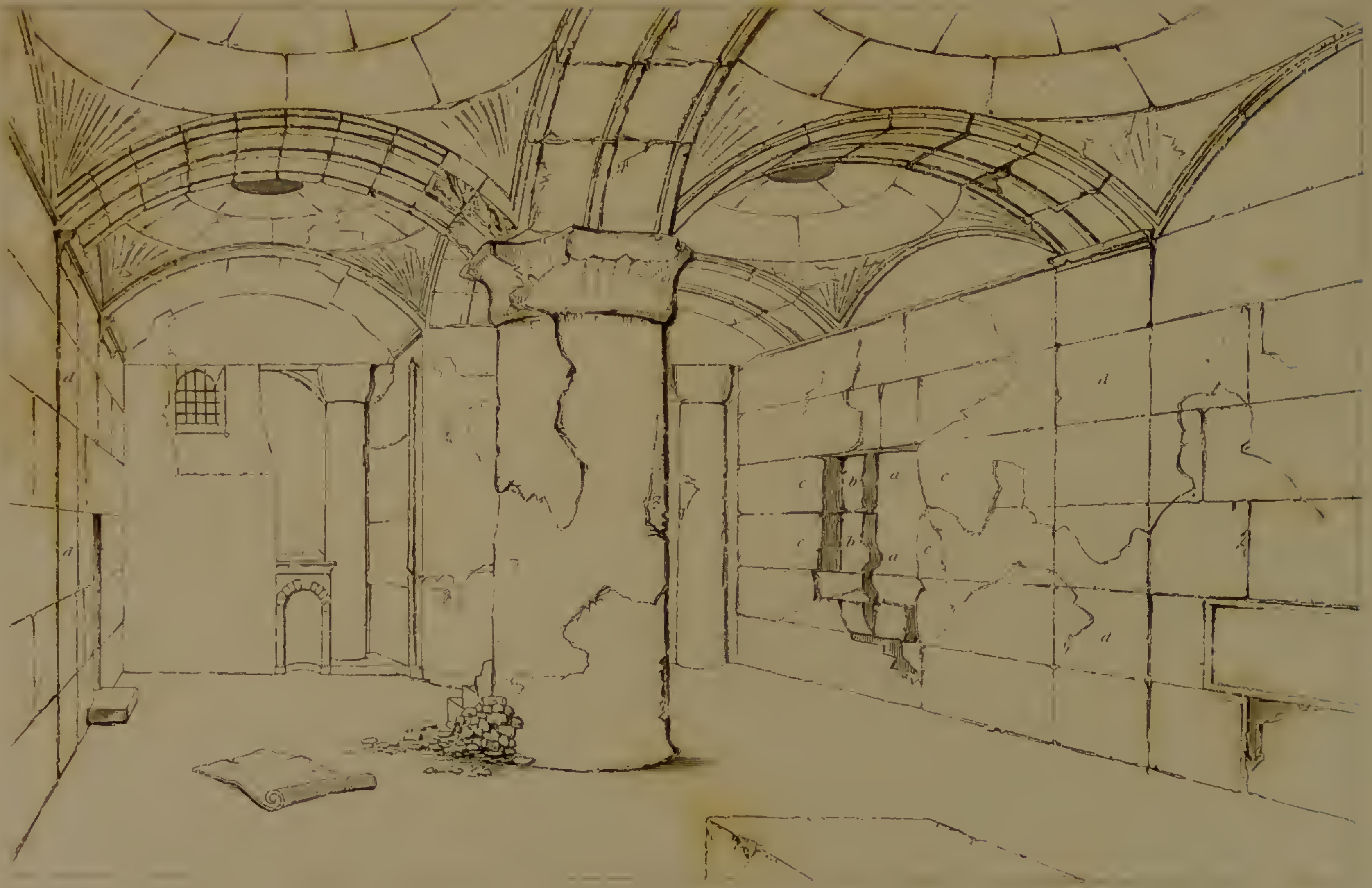
This subject, however—important as it must be deemed—is far from being exhausted, and the Editor, in concluding his present labours, would feel a lively satisfaction if he could look forward to a resumption of this investigation, bringing to bear upon it the

graphic materials that are still under his hand, as well as any additional matter which future explorers of the site of the Holy City may (and probably will, ere long) bring to light.

A word or two of advice he takes the liberty to suggest to travellers and residents in Palestine—especially to such of them as may go out pencil in hand—First, to rid themselves absolutely of preconceived opinions and theories concerning the sacred sites:—then, to forget recent controversies—it surely need not be said, not to make themselves the resolved champions of a fond belief;—further, to put aside the frivolous ambition of shining as artistic draughtsmen, whose folios, rich in "magnificent effects," it must be a great gratification to inspect! Rather let such travellers, or residents, be content with the substantial praise, if by assiduity and intelligence they may win for themselves any portion of it—of shedding any further light upon the facts of Scriptural history.

In various instances the Editor has ventured, in his Notes upon the Plates, to indicate spots where, with a high probability of success, explorations of the site of Jerusalem might be attempted. Such explorations, deep, wide, ample, and effected at leisure, will come on in their time; and then, and in a special and topical sense, the prediction will be fulfilled, "Truth shall spring out of the earth."

A Lower pool of Gihon
B Jews place of Wailing
C Spring Stones of Arch
D Entrance to Vaults
E Ancient Pools
F Tombs
Brook Kedron
MT OF OLIVES
Damascus Gate
Pool of Bethesda
SITE OF THE TEMPLE
Modern Wall
Upper Pool of Gihon
Pool of Hezekiah
Hippicus or Tower of David
Vaults
ZION
OPHEL
Pool of the Virgin
Pool of Siloam
Aqueduct
MT OF OLIVES
Brook Kedron
SITE OF JERUSALEM.



PROPORTIONS OF THE VAULT BENEATH THE MOSQUE EL AKSA

TRIPOLI

THE PLACE OF WAILING.

NOTICE.

THE interval of time since the completion of the First Volume has not been lost: on the contrary, much has been done during its continuance to render the Work deserving of the favour which it courts. The death of the Translator has indeed unavoidably led to a modification of the plan of the Work; for although he had made much progress in preparing the ANTIQUITIES and the two Books against APION for the press, the state of the manuscript was not such as would warrant an announcement of the "entire Works of Josephus" as forthcoming. A fulfilment of this first intention of the deceased Translator, would involve far more than an Editor ought to pledge himself to undertake. Meantime it has seemed to him that the mode in which he could best set himself right in the opinion of the purchasers of the FIRST VOLUME was, to concentrate his endeavours upon the task of rendering the JEWISH WAR complete, within the compass of a Second Volume.

With this view, and as being of primary importance, the whole of the Translation, now in course of publication, has undergone a renewed and laborious revision; for effecting which the Editor has been fortunate in engaging the aid of gentlemen fully competent to the task. The Translation, so far as comprised in the First Volume, had been revised by Dr. Traill's personal friends; and finally by a learned member of Trinity College, Dublin, who read and corrected the sheets as they passed through the press.

The critical revision of the portion now in course of publication, has been undertaken by an accomplished member of the University of Cambridge, who, besides collating the Translation with the Greek Text, has charged himself with the task of reading the sheets as they pass through the press. In this department, therefore, the Editor is warranted in believing that the three years during which the publication of the Work has been suspended, will so have been employed as very greatly to enhance its value, as a faithful and learnedly exact version of the Greek.

During this same interval, moreover, the Editor has kept in view what was to devolve upon himself in adapting the Work to the wishes of the general reader, who, while requiring a trustworthy version of the original, would ask some incidental aid in the perusal of this remarkable history.

Moreover, time has been afforded for completing the graphic Illustrations of the Work, and for adding to the number at first intended to accompany the Jewish War, In this respect the purchasers of the First Volume will not find themselves sparingly dealt with in the Second.

HOULSTON AND STONEMAN, LONDON.

(TO BE HAD OF ALL BOOKSELLERS.)

THE JEWISH WAR.

DR. TRAILL'S TRANSLATION OF JOSEPHUS;

EDITED BY ISAAC TAYLOR.

THE publication of this Work, which had been suspended in consequence of the death of the Translator, is now completed, in Two Volumes, price *2l.* 5*s.* cloth boards, royal octavo; *4l.* 10*s.* large paper. The Work, as thus completed, includes the SEVEN BOOKS of the JEWISH WAR; or, History of the Overthrow of the Jewish Polity and City, by the Romans: with Introductory and Explanatory Essays and Notes; and a copious and carefully prepared Index. The JEWISH WAR is illustrated with SEVENTY-FIVE Engravings. To these Illustrations, carefully engraved from the Drawings of WILLIAM TIPPING, ESQ. made in Palestine expressly for this Work, a high and peculiar value is attached; their fidelity and accuracy having been acknowledged by distinguished persons acquainted with the Holy Land.

R. CLAY, PRINTER, BREAD STREET HILL.